

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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The EUROPEAN, every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.
Volume XXXI.....No. 69

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—COMICAL LESSON.
LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—VALIANT VALENTINE—THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.
WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—EAST LYNNE.
GEORGE CHRISTIE'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTERVILLE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK.—THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.
SANTO PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE YANKEE INVENTOR; OR, TWO DAYS IN FRANCE.
BRYANT'S MINSTERVILLE, Broadway, Hall, 478 Broadway.—THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

NEW YORK HERALD OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
BRADY'S GALLERY, 79 Broadway, corner of Tenth street—Open every morning and afternoon.—NEW COLLECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORICAL PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, March 30, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For the year 1865.
Herald.....	\$577,455	\$684,194
Tribune.....	260,940	301,341
Times.....	251,132	234,412
Evening Post.....	163,177	202,715
World.....	123,056	177,204
Journal of Commerce.....	102,593	173,648
Transcript.....	62,644	106,461
State Zeitung.....	67,550	126,380
Sun.....	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser.....	60,322	77,556
Daily News.....	48,968	77,048
Evening Express.....	62,560	68,742
New Yorker Democrat.....	21,032	25,734
Total.....	\$1,575,587	\$2,483,724

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

THE NEWS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, March 3, we have important news from the theatre of war on the Parana river. On the 21st January a Paraguayan force, three thousand strong, crossed to the southern bank of the Parana, at Paso de la Patria, and attacked the Argentine forces forming the vanguard of the allied armies. After a severe fight the Paraguayans recrossed the river in good order to their headquarters. The loss of the Argentines is estimated at two hundred killed; that of the Paraguayans is not stated. A large quantity of timber, accumulated by the Argentines for the purpose of making rafts on which to cross troops and material in the long projected grand advance of the allies, was captured by the Paraguayans and thrown into the river.

In the Supplement of this morning's edition we publish a map showing the scene of the battle and the positions occupied by the allied and Paraguayan forces. Despatches from the Paraguayan army report that General Roldes, together with sixty other officers, had been shot by order of Dictator Lopez, in the presence of the entire army, drawn up in a hollow square.

The Brazilian fleet remained at Corrientes awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare, when active naval operations were to be commenced by the combined fleets; but from the skillful obstruction of the Paraguay blockade, it was doubtful whether a successful attack by water could be made.

From all appearances the defensive preparations made by Lopez would effectively prevent any direct advance of the allies upon Humaita, their only chance of capturing that place lying in a rapid flank movement either by crossing the Parana at Itapua, to which point General Parag was marching with fourteen thousand men, or by the left bank of the Parana, through the Gran Chaco. At Rio the carnival season had passed off with great gaiety.

The question of abolishing slavery in Brazil was to be brought before the adjourned session of the imperial Assembly.

EUROPE.

The mails by the steamship China, from Queenstown March 18, reached this city yesterday at midnight. The main features of the news were forwarded by telegraph and published in Wednesday's HERALD; but our foreign correspondence and newspaper files furnish additional matters of importance.

Preparations for the Paris Exhibition of 1867 are being rapidly pushed forward. The letter of our Paris correspondent, published in the HERALD Supplement this morning, shows forcibly the necessity of prompt action on the part of our Congress and leading manufacturers if America is to be adequately represented at this great gathering. Among the propositions of Colonel Norton, the New York commissioner, is one for the representation of a complete New England cotton factory, worked by real Lowell operatives.

Fears of international trouble arising out of the Canadian fisheries question were agitating the English journals. The London Post declares that England has almost come to the conclusion that there ought to be no restriction on deep-sea fishing, and warns the provincials in case they should seek to enforce too stringently their supposed rights against American fishermen, that the British government is not likely to make great sacrifices to support three thousand miles away a right it has virtually abandoned at home.

In the House of Lords, in the course of a debate on the condition of Ireland, Earl Russell said that the Fenian movement arose out of the American war, just as previous risings had been brought about by the French revolution. He added that robbery seemed to be the main object of the Fenians.

Our Constantinople correspondence gives interesting information with regard to the conference convened in the East for the suppression of the cholera, and also with

respect to the recent volcanic phenomenon in the Grecian Archipelago.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sumner moved that the action of the Senate with regard to Mr. Stockton be officially communicated to the Governor of New Jersey. The death of Mr. Foot was announced by Senator Poland briefly, and on motion the body adjourned to attend the funeral.

The Senate chamber was densely crowded to witness the obsequies to the dead Senator. The President, General Grant, the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court attended. Rev. Doctors Gray and Byron Sunderland conducted the services. At their conclusion a procession conveyed the remains to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, where they were placed on a car for transportation to Vermont.

In the House an adjournment was had until Monday next, to enable the members to attend the funeral of Senator Foot.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The bills authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county to purchase the Westchester turnpike road, that amending the Common School law of this city by providing for evening, colored and normal schools, that amending the Sewer and Sanitary Board, and those conferring exclusive power to grant liquor licenses on the Metropolitan Board of Health, were passed by the Senate yesterday.

In the Assembly the Niagara Ship Canal bill was considered and made the special order for Tuesday night. The Pro Rata Freight bill was passed by a vote of 72 to 28. The Eight Hour Labor bill, declaring eight hours a day's work, was lost by a vote of 54 to 64. Two efforts to reconsider failed, and the bill was declared lost. Bills requiring the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company to remove its rails in certain streets, authorizing the building of a road in Essex and other streets of this city, and extending the Grand street road, were reported. An amendment to the National Guard tax was also proposed. A movement to reconsider the vote on the Underground Railroad bill failed.

THE CITY.

For the future the street contractors are required by the Health Board to report each evening to the police captain of the precinct in which they have been working the progress made, and when completed a certificate to that effect will be furnished. The Washington Market stand dealers have a bill before the Legislature asking permission to erect a market on the Gansevoort property. It is now quite certain that James Stephens, the Irish Fenian Head Centre, if not actually in New York at present, is on his way here, and may arrive at any time. The differences now existing between the two factions of the Brotherhood have been considered incurable without his aid, and as the Roberts party did not believe that the letters of Stephens to the American Head Centre were genuine, it was deemed absolutely necessary that he should come himself and hear up once and forever all those sectional differences, in order to have all under one common head, and to work the organization in a quiet and secret manner.

An important case, involving a dispute as to the essential difference between a bill of sale and an assignment in trust, came before Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff, Frederick C. Brittan, claims that his assignor, one Lorenzo Schenck, executed a bill of sale of all his property in a hosiery store, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, to Messrs. Lorenz, Crofts & Haubauer, for the payment of his creditors in a specified manner. Instead of carrying out this trust, the plaintiff charges that the defendants converted the property to their own use, under the pretence that the sale was absolute to them in payment of a debt of ten thousand dollars. The case was commenced before Judge Brady yesterday without a jury, and is still on.

In the suit of Eugene B. Overton against the Long Island Railroad Company for injuries received in the collision on their line last summer, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at five thousand dollars. An action against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court. Circuit, Part 2, before Judge James, brought by Mr. Elias Birnhauf to recover the value of two boxes of worsted goods destroyed at the depot of the company, by a fire in August, 1864. The value of the goods is stated to be \$929.60.

The decision in the case of Peter McDonald and A. E. Pirron vs. the Harlem Railroad Company for damages for being rudely treated by the conductor on one of the trains of the company, gives the former judgment for twenty-five and the latter for ten dollars damages.

In the United States Commissioner's Office yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, James Crockett, who had been a seaman on board the ship John Crockett, brought a demand against the captain (Burgess) for wages. It appeared from the evidence given by the plaintiff and a sailor named Wilson that while the vessel was being hoisted with guns at a place in South America, the captain seized Wilson by the neck, knocked him down, kicked him, put him on his hands, and "tried" him up in front of the main hatch, leaving the man for about twenty-five minutes in such a position that his toes barely touched the deck. It was also sworn that the captain's daughter interfered for Burgess, and that the captain told her to go into her apartment and mind her own business. Ultimately Burgess was released from his position by the captain and went to his ordinary work. The case was adjourned for further examination.

The law will now take its course in the cases of all the whiskey distilleries where a compromise has not been effected. Eight assessments, in all, have been made, of which the aggregate amount is five hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents. Monday yesterday was celebrated yesterday in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches, in accordance with the established rites of each denomination. In the Catholic churches the services were particularly imposing, consisting of high mass and the procession to the repository. At the cathedral the ceremony of blessing the oils used in the services of the church and postlinal mass were performed by the Archbishop, and in the evening the office of the *Tenebre* and the *Stabat Mater* were intoned by a choir of some forty or fifty ecclesiastics.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of William B. Odde, who was shot, as described in yesterday's HERALD, by John La Dew, in the barroom of the Carlton House. Several witnesses examined united in testifying to the apparent friendliness of the parties and the intoxicated state of La Dew. The verdict of the jury declared the act to be without malice, but the result of gross recklessness and carelessness. La Dew was liberated on giving bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It was understood yesterday that one of the burglars who robbed the safe of Mr. Lord of bonds valued at a million and a half of dollars had been arrested near Boston, and that a clue to the other parties had been obtained which would result in their capture.

A fire in the tailor shop of E. Parr, 142 Fulton street, yesterday, damaged several firms to the extent of about twenty-five hundred dollars; fully insured. The oil refinery of Bell, Lyons & Co., Newark, N. J., was totally consumed by fire yesterday, and Mr. Lyons burned to death. A fire at Olean, N. Y., destroyed a small amount of property belonging to the Olean House.

The stock market was somewhat unsettled yesterday, but it closed steady. Government securities were steady. Gold closed at 127½ N.

Trade was decidedly irregular yesterday, and some goods advanced, while others declined. As a general thing, however, prices were off. Some kinds of imported goods cannot find a market here, and are being reshipped to Europe. Manila hemp is going to London in considerable quantities. Cotton yesterday was comparatively quiet and heavy. Sugar was nominal. Petroleum was active and higher. On Change gold was dull at previous prices. Wheat was quiet. Corn rather firm. Oats firmer. Pork firmer. Beef steady. Lard lower and whiskey dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Connecticut canvass grows daily more absorbing in interest and importance. Two large meetings of the friends of Mr. English were held yesterday at New Haven and Birmingham, at which the greatest enthusiasm for the President and Mr. English prevailed. S. S. Cox, of this city, and Postmaster Cleveland, of New Haven, addressed the crowd at that place, while W. D. Bishop and others made speeches at Birmingham. It is believed at Washington that Mr. English will be elected, as he is reported to be growing stronger daily.

In the New Jersey State Legislature, yesterday, a resolution was introduced to go into joint session with the lower branch for the purpose of electing a messenger to Mr. Stockton as United States Senator, but it was lost, the vote standing, negative (democrats), 11, affirmative (republicans), 10. A full report of the proceedings and interests involved in the subject will be found in another column, under the head of our Trenton correspondence.

The United States troops in Minnesota have been

ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, it is supposed to be disbanded.

The failure of Oliver, Penn & Co. created great excitement in Titusville and the oil regions, fears being entertained that the local banks would be injuriously affected. It appears that the First and Second National Banks of Titusville were the only ones not affected by the failure. Those most seriously damaged were the Petroleum Bank, Titusville; Venango County Bank, Franklin; First National Bank, Corry; Bank of Lawrence County, New Castle; Crawford County Bank, Meadville; Oil City Bank, Oil City; First National Bank, Plummer; A. D. Cotton & Co., Petroleum Centre, and one or two others in Ohio—a total of thirteen banks and banking houses.

The oyster law of Virginia went into effect on the 27th ult. A duty of three dollars per ton is levied on all vessels engaged in the oyster trade of Virginia. The tax is being paid under protest, and the traffic continues.

The news from Mexico is interesting. The dates are to March 13, from Vera Cruz, but with little news from the interior, a force of liberals having cut off communication with Tampico. The body of M. Langlais, the French financial agent, was to have been forwarded to France by the French steamer of the 13th inst.

The news from Jamaica is unimportant. The inquiry into the cause of the late revolt had not been concluded.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

In connection with the general and all absorbing issue of Southern reconstruction, the events of each such succeeding day point to an inevitable and early reconstruction of the Cabinet. With each succeeding day the necessity in this direction devolving upon President Johnson becomes more urgent and more apparent. The time is not far off when, if the dissenting members of the present Cabinet shall have failed to take the initiative, the President will be constrained, in the vindication of his Southern policy, to begin the work of removal. His indulgence towards the subordinates of his administration whose sympathies and influence are employed against him cannot be much farther extended. Every consideration of dignity and decorum on their part, however, suggests, or ought to suggest, to them the alternative of voluntarily retiring from the service of an official chief whose leading measures of Southern restoration they cannot actively support.

We refer especially to Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, Mr. Harlan, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Speed, the Attorney General. These gentlemen should remember that the war of the Union against a Southern rebellion and its work of destruction are at an end, and that the duties of peace, reunion and restoration are now the order of the day. But, as it appears, they hold fast to the theory of Thaddeus Stevens: that the lately rebellious States are not now in the condition of States of the Union, relieved of a ruinous rebel conspiracy, but are rather as provinces wrested from a foreign Power, disarmed, but still hostile to the general government, and unfit to be trusted with a representation in either house of Congress. This issue between Thaddeus Stevens and the President admits of no compromise. The policy of the one or the other must prevail, and the conflict must go on till the radicals or the administration shall have been supplanted.

The action of the two Houses of Congress upon the veto of the Civil Rights bill must inevitably result in widening the breach between the President and the radicals and in strengthening the administration with the people. We dare say that the bill, passed originally, like the Freedmen's Bureau bill, by more than a two-thirds majority in each House, will fall of two-thirds in the one or the other, under the powerful objections of the veto. In any event, the President in his reply to the New Jersey delegation on Wednesday last has declared that he is too old to retrace his steps, and that he shall take no step backward. The day, therefore, is near at hand when the duty of reorganizing his Cabinet will admit of no further delay. Unquestionably he does not wish, if he can avoid it, to make any Cabinet removals for differences of opinion upon questions of public policy; but the unity of the Cabinet is the first essential to a successful administration. In this view men who stand as obstructions must give way to principles and measures or be displaced, whatever may be their ministerial abilities or their claims on the score of public services. Messrs. Stanton, Harlan and Speed represent the radical party in the Cabinet. The antagonism between that party and the President on the Civil Rights bill is too broad and comprehensive to justify any presumption of a reconciliation. The only course remaining to the radical members of the Cabinet indicated, consistent with patriotism and a proper self-respect, is gracefully to retire, and to leave the President free to reorganize his ministerial household in accordance with his general policy. As matters now stand the presence of Messrs. Stanton, Harlan and Speed in the Cabinet is incompatible with the great object of harmony in the administration, and they ought to retire.

SHALL THE NEGRO INTERMINGLE WITH OUR DAUGHTERS, AND TAKE AN EQUAL PLACE IN OUR HOUSEHOLDS? The Civil Rights bill says that he shall.

SENATOR DIXON.—We hope that when the vote upon the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill is taken Senator Dixon, well or ill, will be in his place to help to sustain the veto. Let him be there if he has to be carried on his sick bed. When a great battle is imminent the hospitals are emptied; the sick and wounded soldiers hobble to the front to fire one shot at the enemy for their country's sake. We ask Senator Dixon to be as self-sacrificing as our soldiers. The issue between the President and the radicals is no longer a mere question of a bill, of a party, of a policy. The happiness of the whole nation is at stake. The issue is whether the white people or the negroes are to govern this republic. If the President is sustained we shall have a restored Union, a peaceful, prosperous and brilliant future, a government conducted by white men for the benefit of all mankind. If the radicals triumph we may have negro Congressmen; a negro will be eligible to the Presidency; negroes may represent us abroad; negroes will crowd out our white laboring men; negroes will prevent emigration to the South, and negroes will be officially declared superior to the whites in this mongrel republic. One vote may decide the contest over the veto. Let not Senator Dixon be absent when his name is called. If he should die on the floor of the Senate it will be a martyr to constitutional liberty, and he will be rewarded by a glorious immortality.

IS THIS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT FOR WHITE MEN? The Civil Rights bill says that it is not.

AND WE TO HAVE NEGROES representing this government as United States ministers at the Courts of France and England? The Civil Rights bill says that we are.

The Loan bill as amended in the House of Representatives now lies before the Senate for the action of that body. Under ordinary circumstances, looking at the bill in its present form, we might expect the Senate would pass it as it is, or without any material modification. It is the best measure that could be obtained, perhaps, at the present time, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will regard it in that light. But it is possible the political effectiveness in Congress just now may have some influence on the question. Still this is in no respect a political measure touching the differences between Congress and the President, and ought not to enter into them. The vote on the bill in the House was not a party vote, and there is no reason why it should be so in the Senate. That body, then, should take it up simply as a financial measure, apart from an administration or anti-administration policy, and dispose of it accordingly for the best interests of the country.

The object of the Loan bill is to enable the Secretary to meet the obligations of the government which will become due during the present and next year. The whole amount of these short term bonds and other Treasury obligations will be about eleven hundred millions. These have to be met either by renewal or by substituting another kind of indebtedness. The proper way is to fund the debt, and we suppose it will be funded. It would serve no purpose, and would only create future embarrassment, to keep this debt floating. But in funding the Secretary should take care not to benefit the bondholders at the expense of the public. Or rather, Congress ought to prescribe rules to prevent this being done. It would be better, indeed, to fund the whole national debt, to make it of a uniform character, to fix the rate of interest equitably, taking into consideration the rate at which the different forms of the debt was taken and the value in gold now, and to establish at the same time a sinking fund. The debt thus consolidated, and having twenty, thirty, forty or longer to run, would be increased in value to the holders, just as United States sixes having twenty years to run are higher in the market than those having ten years to run. In funding the debt, therefore, or even in extending it, the people, and not the bondholders, ought to be benefited. The rate of interest should be decreased in a corresponding degree. Nor ought those who bought the debt at fifty cents in gold on the dollar expect to draw six per cent in gold on this amount when specie payments shall be resumed. That would be really making the public pay twelve per cent to these bondholders on the amount received from them. We have no doubt they will cry out, like Shylock, for the pound of flesh—for the full amount of the bill in coin for which only half the value was received. They will doubtless denounce the proposition we make as repudiation. But is it so? Is it not equity? All nations have laws against usury. A moderate rate of interest on money loaned is only legal. Why, then, should the public pay twelve per cent on the amount loaned to it? Yet this would be the case if we continue to pay six per cent in gold when we return to specie payments on loans that were made at a rate worth fifty cents in gold. It is simply a matter of equity—of justice to the taxpayer and people, and sound policy. England and other nations consolidated their debts and reduced the rate of interest. Why should not we? The extraordinary power asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury, and granted by the bill originally, was very properly refused by the House. The proposition to give to any one man, however exalted, pure and able, power to contract the currency at his will and to any extent he might please, was a monstrous one. It placed the whole business and property of the country in his hands. By the stroke of his pen he could have reduced the property of every man ten, fifteen, twenty per cent, or more; involved everybody in bankruptcy, and plunged us into unparalleled financial difficulties. The amended bill, which passed the House by the large vote of eighty-eight against fifty-eight, deprives him of that power. The utmost he can do under this amended bill in the way of contraction before Congress will meet again, in December, is to withdraw eighteen millions of legal tenders from circulation. This, out of a currency of eight or nine hundred millions, is not much, and would produce scarcely a perceptible effect. Besides, there will probably be an increase of the national bank circulation to a corresponding amount, or more. In the meantime we may expect that both Congress and the public will become more enlightened upon the subject. If the Senate should pass the bill in its present form, then we may feel ourselves safe for the present from any great financial convulsion or derangement from this cause.

The bondholders, of course, are clamorous for an immediate resumption of specie payments. They have immense influence, too, and are using it in every direction to force specie payments. It would add immediately more than twenty-five per cent, at the present rate of gold, to the value of their property, unless the government should reduce the interest correspondingly. That is, suppose the amount of this description of indebtedness be two thousand millions, we should add immediately to the wealth of the bondholders, by returning to specie payments, five hundred millions. At the same time we should reduce the value of all other property twenty-five per cent. It requires no effort of reasoning to show the effect of this upon the country. The bondholders and their thousands of agents may well be so urgent for immediate specie payments. Still they are short-sighted, for the consequence of immediate resumption would cause general bankruptcy, cut down greatly the revenue of the government, create embarrassment in its finances, lower the credit of its securities and, consequently, lessen the value of the bondholders' property.

established by Mr. Chase and his radical friends, and the whole policy of the specie paying theorists and bondholders, are perfectly monstrous, and would ruin any country but this. Indeed, we may yet suffer greatly unless we retrace our steps, abandon impracticable and visionary schemes and lay the foundation of a sound policy in the future.

Is a NEGRO FIVE TIMES BETTER THAN A WHITE MAN that the former should vote immediately, while the latter has to undergo five years' probation if he brings his skill, labor and money to this country from abroad? The Civil Rights bill declares that the negro is five times better.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION AND THE RADICAL VIEWS OF CONGRESS.—Immigration from foreign countries is officially announced to be larger at this time than at any former period. Most of these immigrants come from the rural districts of Germany, France and Great Britain; are composed of an agricultural and manufacturing class of people, and their destination is principally the Southern States. These people are industrious, frugal and intelligent. They will take the place of the negroes in the hard work of many of the plantations, and aid the Northern and native born Southerners in their efforts to reanimate the South. The marvelous richness of the soil and the latent but potent manufacturing advantages and mineral resources of the South will be developed by their labors. It is safe to calculate that the addition of one hundred thousand white foreigners to the development of these elements of Southern wealth might produce to the aggregate wealth of the nation one hundred millions of dollars the first or second year. How unjust it will be to these intelligent pioneers in a new system of Southern labor to place them beneath the ignorant field negroes, who cannot read a word or write a syllable, in political privileges. These white men must be here five years before they can vote. The radicals would have the negroes vote before they can spell the word "freedom," or know what it means before or after they learn how to spell it. The white immigrant comes here expecting to be the equal of the white citizen; but he finds himself actually beneath the negro in the political and social scale. Is this the way to encourage immigration? Is this the way to develop the resources of the country? Is this the way Congress legislated when the men who now represent most of the Western States in both houses were elected by the votes of hardy and intelligent foreign immigrants and their descendants? The great people of the Great West, we believe, will rebuke those of their representatives in Congress who aim at placing the Southern negro, just born into a state of liberty, in a scale of equality above the intelligent and industrious white immigrant.

SHALL NEGROES sit in Congress, in the Cabinet and other high stations side by side with white men? The Civil Rights bill says that he may.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE QUESTION AS TO WHO FORM THE UNION PARTY.—The gentlemen from Connecticut who took the resignation of Postmaster Cleveland, of New Haven, to the President, had a conversation with him on the Union party. Mr. Johnson said:—"By the Union party I mean at this time the party which supports my Union restoration policy, whoever they may be, and no others. I do not consider those who oppose my policy as belonging to the Union party. The question of my restoration policy is now the paramount question, and all who oppose it are my opponents. The principles of my restoration policy are fundamental. No man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time. That is impossible."

We can add no comment to these strong words and the impregnable position of the President to increase their force. No one can be deceived about them. All the blarney of the radical stump orators who have been and are going to Connecticut to influence the election there cannot deceive the people on the issue. They may deny this, and say the President did not utter these words. Few, however, will believe them. Hardly any can be so ignorant as to mistake the language of the President, and the sharply defined issue that exists between him and the radicals in Congress. Let the people of Connecticut disregard the claptrap political humbug of stump orators and take the strong words of their patriotic President upon the great issue of the times.

"I do not consider those who oppose my policy as belonging to the Union party."
No man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time. That is impossible." These words of the President embrace the whole question. Nothing more need be said.

AND WE TO HAVE NEGROES filling the position of post captains in the United States Navy? The Civil Rights bill says that we are.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATOR.—The scandalous manner in which Senator Stockton was expelled from the Senate has aroused general indignation. There is no doubt that he was entitled to his seat; even the Senate committee reported in his favor. If the New Jersey legislators had any self-respect they would re-elect Senator Stockton by a handsome vote—not on account of his politics, but as a rebuke to those Senators who trampled upon all considerations of law, honesty and honor in order to exclude him from the seat to which he was duly elected and justly entitled. We do not expect that they will adopt such a course, however; for New Jersey is always a hundred years behind the age. But the expulsion of Senator Stockton shows to what lengths the radicals will go for the purpose of getting votes to override the President's veto, and it is a warning to every conservative Senator to be present when the vote on the Civil Rights bill is taken. Sickness should not prevent their attendance, and there is plenty of time to dissolve all obligations in regard to pairs. We advise no one to imitate the morality of Morrill, but to give fair notice and refuse all offers to pair.

SHALL OUR CHILDREN see a negro in the Presidential chair? The Civil Rights bill provides for such a contingency.

COTTON DELIVERIES.—By a mercantile circular in our paper of yesterday the quantity of cotton that has reached the shipping ports since the close of the war is stated at 1,988,000 bales, or 2,000,000 bales in round numbers. Neither in this circular nor in others have we seen any estimate made of the quantity of cot-

ton taken since that date by the various mills in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania; nor of the quantity of cotton that went inland to the mills in the New England States. It appears to us that 200,000 bales in the aggregate would be a minimum estimate thereof, which would make the Southern deliveries to this date 2,200,000 bales.

SHALL THE FARMERS OF THE GREAT WEST and the whole country be owned by negroes, and white labor be made subservient to negro proprietorship? The Civil Rights bill provides for this condition of things.

THE VOTE OF NEW JERSEY IN THE SENATE.—THE NECESSITY OF SENATOR WRIGHT'S PRESENCE.—No more unscrupulous use of the power of a majority in a legislative body has ever been seen than that just exhibited in the United States Senate in the case of Mr. Stockton. The decision against Mr. Stockton is simply a piece of partisan tyranny of the grossest nature, and it will be very difficult indeed, for the members who assisted in this outrage to convince the country that they had any other purpose than to drive out of their body one vote that would have been cast in support of the President's veto. Senator Wright, of New Jersey, Mr. Stockton's colleague, had paired off with Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and gone home. Senator Stockton had every right to count upon that as a balance. But Mr. Morrill returned first, and, without waiting the return of Mr. Wright, cast his vote, and Mr. Stockton, seeing this sharp practice resorted to against him, and judging that his duty to his State required that he should throw away all notions of false delicacy, cast his own vote. New Jersey was justly entitled to a vote there, and Mr. Stockton cast it, and the Senate in subsequently reversing the result secured by that vote shows its partisan readiness to commit a great moral wrong under cover of a purely technical right.

The presence of Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is thus made pre-eminently necessary. That gentleman should be in his place next Monday, if he has only life enough left to last him through that day—it is the absolute imperative necessity of his country that calls him. On that day the Senate will act on the bill that the President has just vetoed, and a single vote may determine its action one way or the other. The fate of the country, its future glory or disgrace, may turn on the events of that day; and though life itself were the cost, it would be nobly expended in meeting like a patriot the requirements of that grand occasion. Mr. Wright should be in Washington then, though the stalwart sons of his State should take him on their shoulders, and though, like another Chatham, he went in his blanket and died on the Senate floor.

SHALL NEGROES INTERMINGLE WITH OUR refined ladies in steaming hot theatres, ball rooms and opera houses? The Civil Rights bill declares that they must.

SHALL A NEGRO supercede Grant as General-in-Chief of the United States Army? The Civil Rights bill says that he can do so.

The Bond Robbery in Exchange Place. ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS WITH SEVERAL OF THE BOXES IN HIS POSSESSION. Intelligence has been received to the effect that a person has been arrested on the railway cars, within ten miles of Boston, by detective officers Rose and Dunham, who are attached to Marshal Murray's office, and I. V. Westcott, who is connected with the secret service of the Treasury Department. The arrested party was searched, and upon his person several of the stolen bonds were found. He was conveyed to Newburyport, and on his arrival at that place there were preferred against him two charges of robbery, alleged to have been committed in Massachusetts, upon which he was taken into custody. The prevailing opinion in the Marshal's office is that the police will be able to get at the principal offenders in the case; at present they have got a clue to circumstances that may unravel the whole of this gigantic robbery.

Personal Intelligence. Among the arrivals in the city we notice the name of Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Musical.

The beauty of the Abbe Lian's Sonata of Dante is said to have driven the lovers of music in Rome half crazy. When Scamatti went to crown his master there was an amiable struggle between himself and the Abbe, but the matter was compromised by an embrace and a kiss.

At a congressional soiree given lately in St. Columba's (Gaelic) church, Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod addressed a crowded audience on the subject of Highland music, in a very able discourse, in which he defended the Scotch bagpipes and advocated its superiority as a musical instrument. He said:—"If ever you find a Highlander who does not care about the bagpipe, take care to get a receipt from him when you pay him an account. If he has no musical ear, don't blame the poor fellow, but pity him. But if he has a musical ear and don't like the pipe, take care of that chap. There is a great deal of the pipe about organs, but I think there is a great advantage in an instrument which is not aided with wind by the handle of a bellows, but by the strong, hearty breath of an out-and-out Highlander. Did you ever hear of an organ being played in advance of a regiment going up in the charge against the French? What would your organs have done in Egypt and at Waterloo? Why, a single shot would have destroyed them. What could they do in the Galway boat with a heavy breeze blowing, in a grand Highland glen, or on the top of our mountains? There is no music in the world to be compared with our bagpipe. I say it seriously. You cannot improve the bagpipe; it is the best of its kind."

Madame Anna Bishop and Mr. Lancelotti have been conversing in the Sandwich Islands to the great delight of the citizens of Honolulu.

Miss Berry Greening, a young lady who has stepped suddenly into much favor with the English public, has inaugurated a series of three "national" concert performances at Saint James Hall, London. The music is to be vocal and instrumental, and appropriated between England, Ireland and Scotland; the principal of Wales, which has no small share of national music, claims being either overlooked or rejected. The first concert was devoted to "English music," but, strange to say, the programme included compositions by two Germans, two Italians and two (Wallace and Balfy) Irishmen. Miss Greening's idea seems to be that all music written in the English language is English music. The second concert was to be devoted to Irish music exclusively.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.—VALIANT VALENTINE.—The old story of Valentine and Orson forms the subject of an extravaganza now on the stage of Miss Rushton's theatre, of which, as a spectacular piece, remarkable for the elegance and costliness of its getting up, too much cannot be said. Like all other barometric storms at local and political points, which sometimes strike the place, however, the gorgeousness of the scenery and costumes, upon which her expense appears to have been spared. In this respect it has seldom, if ever, been equalled in any theatre in this city. The last transformation scene is something which can hardly be described, and for this reason we would suggest that